Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] *TUESDAY*, DECEMBER 23, 1800. [No. 12.

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY,
The 25th December, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold, at our Auction Room,

Whiskey in tierces and bls.

Rum in barrels
French Brandy in pipes
Malaga Wine in pipes and qr. casks
Brown Sugar in barrels
Loaf do. in lots
Soap in boxes
Nails in casks
Hardware in lots

Together with

A great variety of Dry Goods:

Among which are

Carpets and Carpeting	Broadcloths, Stuffs
Plains	Irish Linens
Plaids	Humhums
Duffils	Muslins
Flannels	Checks
Swansdown	Shawls
Kerseymeres	Handkerchiefs
Coating	Leather Shoes

And a number of other articles

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
Dec. 23. *Auctioneers.*

FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

W'm I. HALL.
December 22. d

An extensive and well chosen Assortment of

CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

☞ J. Horsburgh respectfully informs those of his customers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the necessity of discontinuing this practice;—therefore in future he will sell for Cash or Produce only.

December 22. d

☞ *Being provided with a complete & elegant assortment of New Materials, all manner of Printing—Book Work, Handbills, &c. will be executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

[*Continued from our last.*]

Mr S. Smith was perfectly agreed, on general principles, with the gentleman, who had just set down. A preference ought certainly to be given to that description of troops that required much previous instruction before they could be useful.

In 1794 he had heartily concurred in adopting measures calculated to call into existence gentlemen of capacity to be instructed in enginery.

An additional regiment had been urged at that time. It had been urged in 1796. A report was afterwards made of the number of men required: Upon that report the new regiment had been bottomed. It was then declared it would be no defence against an invading enemy; and it was replied that it was proposed to organise it for the particular purpose of defending our ports and harbors, and as a school of information.

At that time we had the prospect of a war before us. Still it was understood as a part of our permanent arrangement. If the establishment then formed was sufficient, when we have no new forts except those in the South Western Territory.

A proof of the uselessness of the additional battalion was derived from the conduct of the Executive. Neither the Secretary at war nor the President had called it into service.

The great object of the regular troops was to take care of the arms, forts, &c. and not ultimately to defend them. That object could only be accomplished by the militia, on whom, in periods of danger we must rely for our substantial defence for no man can suppose 26 men equal to the defence of Fort Mifflin, if attacked by an invading enemy.

Mr. Smith said he thought the present number of artillerists sufficient. Indeed one company might be spared from fort Jay, and one from Newport. Fort Jay was in the vicinity of a populous city from which any aid could be obtained. The harbour at Newport he considered of the utmost importance, as he thought in a time of war we must look to that port for protection of our navy.

Mr. Smith was not an enemy to measures of defence. He had been among the foremost in proposing and supporting them. But he thought the grand defence of this country rested in the navy and militia. Let us then encourage and advance those. They will be our true friends in time of danger. Congress had applied a sum of money to be laid out in arms to be put into the hands of the militia. And yet not one stand of arms had been given to that useful body. Why had this not been done? The want of money he presumed was the cause.

He was not among those who wished to compleat the distruction of defensive measures. Nor was he for rushing into childish expence, barely to make a boast of our strength.

Mr. Smith affirmed that the fourth battalion had been raised in a back-handed way, and not in the fair regular manner that had been pretended. Without taking up the subject by itself, a bill had been passed in 1799, barely directing that regiment should consist of four battalions; and so back-handed did the president deem it that he had never raised the additional battalion, not considering it the wish of the house that it should be raised; and as to the secretary at war, he had given it up last session for a military school.

A gentleman was greatly alarmed about nations not treating with us, as if our having one or two battalions of artillery would have any influence upon foreign nations.

No injury could be done to the country by the proposed reduction. It only affected the future establishment. It did not diminish in the least the existing force.

As to the measures of the new administration, no one can tell what they will be. He trusted that they would be what they ought to be.

It appeared to Mr. Smith strange to urge the raising of a new body of the military, while the old body remained so incomplete. There were nominal corps in existence without a man. Why appoint officers for such corps? But if officers are wanted, there are one hundred and fifty vacancies in the old corps—fill them.

The gentleman from Massachusetts had shewn that this corps was useless; he had shewn it had been authorised by the legislature without having been called into existence by the President when war threatened us, and now when gentlemen tell us they expect (and he believed they expected truly) peace with all the world, we are called upon—strange inconsistence!—to organize this force.

The sum of 45,000 dollars to be saved by the proposed retrenchment had been called pitiful. He was far from thinking 45,000 dollars a pitiful sum.

Mr. Smith disclaimed harboring the most distant idea of diminishing the present effective force of the United States, and more particularly that of the artillery. That at present in existence he thought useful and sufficient.

Mr. H. Lee thought a view could be taken of the subject before the house, that would demonstrate the inexpediency of adopting the resolution proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts. Let a view be taken of our forts, their distance from each other, the amount of our ordnance, and our infant navy, and the number of men required for all these objects; and he would ask the mover of the resolution whether he could persist in his purpose? A statement had been made of the number of our forts, and of the men who garrisoned them. He would call upon gentlemen to say, whether the number of men was more than adequate to meet ordinary objects that arose during a state of peace. This was not sufficient. We must contemplate our predicament in a state of war. The militia had been represented, in such a state of things, as our great defence. But it was a fact that before they could be operative a very inferior force might sweep out of our hands many of our most valuable forts.

The gentleman from Maryland had given it as his opinion, that the force stationed at Norfolk might be reduced. Mr. Lee held an opposite opinion. He knew Elizabeth river to be very important, and he also knew that it was badly protected. If, said Mr. Lee, you do not defend your forts well you had much better not do it at all. Newport and New-York were also very important stations. Hampton Road commands your attention. How, under your present establishment, would you defend your navy riding in that road? In case of a war with England, your little navy must fly to your shores for safety; and when there how are they to be protected?

This battalion not having been raised by the President has been tortured into an argument against the measure, under the belief that the President thought it useless. Mr. Lee said, he was disposed to pay the highest respect to the President of the United States, and he was happy to hear other gentleman unaccustomed to express such respect, on this occasion uniting with him. But he was notwithstanding, not disposed to sacrifice his own opinion; though he thought the conduct of the President had been otherwise satisfactorily explained by a gentleman who had gone before him in the debate.

Mr. Lee wished gentlemen to feel the full force of those remarks which had enforced the great weight of artillery in military operations. In the various campaigns conducted by the chief that was now no more we were without artillery, in consequence of which much American blood had been spilled. From the want of artillery, we had lost NINETY SIX. In the loss of that place a fatal blow had been inflicted upon our arms. One engineer of talents would have saved it.

He was not disposed, by adopting the motion, to cut up by the roots the only military school we have left. It was within our power, and it was undoubtedly our duty to retrench all useless expenditure of public monies. But he held it to be a still higher duty not to hazard the welfare of the country. If you are determined to reduce the army, strike at the infantry and cavalry. The evil which you will then do may soon be repaired. A few weeks will make soldiers of this description. But if by a wanton blow, you destroy science,

fruity, and experience, you cannot soon repair the loss.

The Speaker said he rose to observe that it was not in order to make use of arguments derived from the execution of a law by the President, as no constitutional controul could be exercised by this house.

(To be continued.)

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, ONE AND INDIVISIBLE,

AND

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[TRANSLATED FROM A PARIS PAPER, FOR THE CABINET.]

THE First Consul of the French Republic, and the constituted authorities of the United States, being sincerely disposed to terminate the differences which have unhappily arisen between the two sister Republics, have appointed Plenipotentiaries fully empowered for that purpose. Upon the most mature and harmonious deliberation, they have agreed to the following Convention:

ART. I. There shall be a sincere and universal Peace, and inviolable Friendship between the two countries, and the inhabitances thereof,

ART. II. All operations respecting the Treaty of Alliance and the Treaty of Amity and Commerce of February 6, 1778, and the Convention in November 14, 1788, between the two present contracting parties; and likewise the subject of indemnity are to be suspended till a further negociation takes place; and till a more complete accommodation is effected, the affairs of the two countries shall be regulated as follows:

ART. III. All public vessels which may have been, or hereafter shall be taken, previous to the ratification of this Convention, shall be mutually restored.

ART. IV. All effects captured and not yet condemned, or which may be captured previous to the final establishment of this Convention, (contraband goods destined to an enemies port excepted) are to be mutually given up to the owners, upon proof of their ownership, which in cases of armed as well as unarmed vessels, of either power, shall consist of a passport in the following form:

"To all whom these presents shall come. Greeting.

"This is to make known, that permission has been given to master and commander of the vessel, called of the port of ; and bound for and laden with , after his vessel has been visited, and before sailing, he shall make oath before the proper maritime officers, that the said vessel belongs to one or more of the citizens of , the form whereof shall be put at the close of his passport; and likewise that the said master shall keep on board the maritime regulations, and enter into the proper office, a list signed and witnessed, of the names and sir-names and places of birth and residence, of the crew of the vessel, and all others who shall embark on board her. And he shall take none on board without permission of the officers of marine; and in every port or haven where he shall enter his vessel, he shall lay before the proper officer his present leave, and render a faithful account of the occurrences of his voyage; and he shall carry the arms, ensigns, and colours of the French Republic or of the United States, during his voyage. In testimony whereof these presents have been signed, and the seal of our arms thereunto affixed, and we have caused the same to be countersigned by , at , the day of , Anno Domini ."

Which passport will be sufficient without any accompanying paper, any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding; and it shall not be deemed necessary to have it renewed or recalled whatever number of voyages the vessel may have made, unless she shall have returned home within one year. Certificates, in customary form, containing particulars of the cargo, the place where the vessel cleared, and where she is bound, shall be made by the proper officers, so that forbidden and contraband goods may be distinguished. If the passport or certificates, or both, shall be destroyed by accidents, or force, their deficiency may be supplied by such other proofs of ownership as are customary in the usage of nations. The Commission they bear shall be sufficient proof with respect to ships of war.

This article to take effect from the date and signing of the present Convention.—And if after said date, and before a knowledge of this agreement be obtained, any property shall be condemned, contrary to the spirit of this Convention, such property shall be restored or paid for.

ART. V. Debts contracted by either nation, with individuals of the other, or by the individuals of one nation, with those of the other, may be prosecuted for, the same as if there had been no rupture between the two countries. But this clause shall not extend to indemnities to be claimed for captures or confiscations.

ART. VI. Commerce between the two Republics shall be free. The vessels and privateers, as well the prizes of either nation, shall be treated in the ports of the other, as those of the nation most favored. The two nations shall enjoy, with regard to navigation and commerce, all the privileges of the ports of each other, which are granted by either to the most favored nation.

ART. VII. The citizens and inhabitants of either country shall be at liberty to dispose of their property of every kind, moveable and immoveable, in such manner as they please. And those citizens and inhabitants of one country, who shall be heirs of goods moveable or immoveable in the other, may succeed *ab intestat*, without being compelled to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this provision, contested or impeded under any pretext whatever; and said heirs shall be exempted from all duty whatever. This article is not to derogate from laws now in force, or hereafter to be enacted to prevent emigration; and likewise, in case the laws of either nation shall restrict the exercise of the right of property, with respect to real estate, when such estate may be sold, to citizens or inhabitants of the country where it may be, and the other nation shall be at liberty to enact similar laws.

ART. VIII. In case war should break out between the two nations, which God avert, 6 months after the declaration of war, shall be allowed for the merchants and citizens to sell or remove their property, their persons or property shall not be seized during said term, passports shall be given them or their vessels and effects, and full satisfaction shall be made to them for any injury which may be done to them within that time.

ART. IX. No debts due from individuals of either nation to those of the other, nor stock, or monies in the public funds, or public or private banks, shall in the event of war or national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

ART. X. The two contracting parties shall have liberty to appoint agents for the protection of commerce, to reside in France and America; but each party may except such place as they may think proper from such residence of these agents:—Before any such agent shall take upon him his functions, he shall be received in the accustomary forms by the party to whom he is sent, and when he is received and furnished with his exequatur, he shall possess the rights and privileges of like agents of the most favored nations.

ART. XI. The citizens of the French Republic shall be liable in the ports, havens, roads, places, islands, cities, and towns of the United States, to no greater or different duties or imposts of any kind, than the most favored nations are or may be subject to, and they shall possess all the rights, liberties, advantages, immunities, and reservations in commerce, whether in going from one port to another in said country, or in going to or from the same, to or from any other part of the world, which are, or shall be enjoyed by the said states. And the citizens of the United States shall, in like manner, be entitled to the same advantages and immunities for their persons and property, and trade and navigation in the European territories of the French Republic.

ART. XII. The ships and merchandize of the citizens of either country (not trading in contraband goods) shall be permitted to sail from any port whatever, to any port of the enemy of the other, with perfect security and liberty, from the ports of those who are enemies of both or either party, without interruption, and to pass not only directly from the ports of the enemy to neutral ports, but also from one port of an enemy to another port of an enemy, whether they are under the jurisdiction of the same power, or under several, unless such ports shall be actually invested.

It having often happened that vessels sail for the port of an enemy, without knowing the same to be any wise invested; it is provided, that vessels so situated, may be turned away, but shall not be detained, or any part of their lawful cargo be confiscated, unless she attempts to enter the place invested, after being informed thereof. And any vessel of either power, which may enter any port or place before the same is actually besieged, or shall be found in such place after its surrender, shall, with her cargo, be restored to the owners.

ART XIII. It is agreed that the following articles shall be deemed contraband of war, viz. Gunpowder, Salt-peare, petards matches, ball, bombs, grenades, carcasses, pikes, halberts, swords, belts, pistols, holsters, cavalry, saddles and equipage, cannon and their carriages, mortars and their beds, and all kind of arms, ammunition of war, and instruments for the use of troops; all these articles when destined to the port of an enemy, are declared to be subject to confiscation; but this is not to affect the vessel, or the residue of the cargo, whether belonging to the same, or a different owner.

ART. XIV, *Free ships shall make free goods*, and every thing shall be deemed free which shall be laden on board the vessels of either of the parties in this contract, although the whole or a part of such lading may belong to the enemies of either; (contraband goods excepted) and the same privilege shall extend to persons on board a free ship, and they shall not forcibly be taken therefrom unless they are in the service of the enemy.

ART. XV. It is further agreed that all property, of whatever nature, belonging to the citizens of either party, and found laden on board the vessel of an enemy, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation. *Provided*, that goods taken on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or without a knowledge of it, shall be restored to the owners; and it is agreed that the term of two months being passed of a declaration of war, no one shall avail himself of the plea of ignorance as mentioned in this article.

ART. XVI. Merchant vessels belonging to either of the contracting parties, bound to the port of an enemy of either, and concerning whose voyage, and the articles of their cargo, there is any cause of suspicion, the passport and certificates of such suspected vessel shall be exhibited, as well on the high seas as in the ports or roads, to the party having cause of suspicion.

ART. XVII. The better to prevent future misunderstandings, it is stipulated, that when one party shall be engaged in a war, while the other remains neutral, the ships of the neutral party shall be furnished with such passport as is described in the 4th article of this Convention; they shall be valid for any number of years; but if the ship returns home within a year, the passport shall be renewed: and in case the ship is laden, it shall be accompanied with certificates, as specified in said 4th article: and no other paper shall be required. And in case the vessel of such neutral power shall be detected in carrying contraband goods, and shall offer to deliver them up, they shall be received if it is convenient from the quantity of the goods, and the vessel be permitted to pursue its voyage; but if it is not convenient to take such contraband goods on board, then the vessel on board of which they are laden, may be carried into port for the delivery of the same.

In case any ship is not furnished with a proper passport and certificates, the case must be examined by a proper judge or tribunal, and if it shall appear from other documents admissible by the usage of nations, that the ship belongs to the citizens of the neutral party, it shall not be forfeited, but released, with her cargo (if not contraband) and be permitted to proceed.

No damage shall arise to a vessel or cargo, from the death or removal of the captain or master named in the passport, and the substitution of another person in his place.

ART. XVIII. If the vessels of the citizens of one nation are met with by the armed vessels or privateers of the other, either on the high seas, or sailing along the coast, to prevent disorder, said ships of war or privateers shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats, with two or three men on board, who may enter said merchant vessel, to whom the commander shall exhibit his passport.—And it is agreed that the neutral party shall not upon any pretence be compelled to go on board of the armed vessel for examination or other purpose.

ART. XIX. The preceding stipulations relate altogether to the conduct to be observed towards vessels of a neutral party, sailing without a convoy. It being the intention of the parties to observe such respect for the flag of the public ships of each

ation, that it ſhall not be lawful for veſ-
els of war or privateers to viſit merchant
veſſels under the protection of a convoy.
The verbal declaration of the commander
of a convoy, that the ſhips under his pro-
tection belong to the nation whoſe flag he
carries, and that they have no contraband
goods on board, ſhall be conſidered by the
cruiſers as ſufficient; the two contracting
parties hereby engaging not to admit un-
der the protection of their convoys, ſhips
which ſhall carry contraband goods.

Art. XX. When a veſſel ſhall be cap-
tured or detained on pretence of carrying
contraband goods, the captor ſhall annex a
receipt to a deſcriptive liſt of all the papers
which he ſhall retain; and he ſhall not
break up or open the hatches, cheſts, trunks
caſks, bales or veſſels, found on board, or
remove any part of the cargo, unleſs the
lading be brought on ſhore in preſence of
the proper officers, and an inventory be
made by them of the ſaid goods. And
they ſhall not ſell or exchange the ſame,
until their ſhall have been lawful proceſs
thereon by competent and proper judges,
who ſhall regularly pronounce ſentence of
confiſcation on the ſame, ſaving always the
ſhip and the other goods which it contains.

Art. XXI. And it is further agreed,
that it ſhall be unlawful to remove the
maſter, commander, or ſupercargo, from on
board a captured veſſel, till the proceedings
againſt her are completed. Whenever a
veſſel of a citizen of either is taken into
cuſtody by an armed veſſel of the other
party, the officers and crew of the captur-
ed veſſel ſhall be treated hoſpitably; they
ſhall neither be impriſoned or deprived of
their wearing apparel, nor of the poſſeſſion
of their money, not exceeding 500 dol-
lars each for the captain, ſupercargo and
mate, and 100 dollars each, for the ſailors.

Art. XXII. The courts eſtabliſhed for
prize-cauſes, in the country wherever the
prize ſhall be carried, ſhall exclufively
take cognizance of them. And whene-
ver ſuch tribunal of one party ſhall pro-
nounce judgment againſt any veſſel, goods,
or other property, claimed by a citizen of
the other party, the ſentence ſhall mention
the reaſon on which the ſame ſhall have
been founded; and an authentic record of
the whole of the proceedings and ſentence,
ſhall be given to the commander or agent,
if demanded, without delay, he paying le-
gal fees for the ſame.

Art. XXIII. And to prevent injuries
by men of war or privateers of either par-
ty, all commanders of ſuch veſſels, of each
party, are hereby ſtrictly commanded to
forbear to do any damage, or give annoy-
ance to the citizens of the other party;—
and in caſe the citizens of either party
ſhall ſuffer damage by the means above
mentioned, the aggreſſors ſhall be com-
pelled to make ample ſatisfaction. And
the more ſafely to guard againſt thoſe out-
rages, the commanders of all privateers,
before they receive their commiſſions, ſhall
enter into bonds with two reſponſible ſure-
ties, in the ſum of ſeven thouſand dol-
lars; and if the ſeamen of ſuch privateer
amount to above 150 men, then the ſurety
to be 1,400 dollars, to ſatisfy all damages
and injuries which ſaid privateer, her of-
ficers or men, may do, or cauſe to be done,
while on their cruiſe; and in all caſes of
aggreſſion, the ſaid commiſſion ſhall be re-
voked.

Art. XXIV. When the national ſhips
of war, or private armed ſhips, ſhall be ad-
mitted with their prizes into the ports of
either power, they ſhall not be obliged to
pay any duty, either to the officers of the
place, or others; nor ſhall they be ſeized
or examined with reſpect to the lawful-
neſs of their prizes; but they may depart
with their prizes, when they pleaſe, to
ſuch places as are expreſſed in their com-
miſſions, which the commander ſhall be
obliged to ſhew. The ſtipulations of this
article ſhall not extend beyond the privi-
leges of the nations moſt favored.

Art. XXV. It ſhall not be lawful for
either nation to ſuffer a privateer, com-
miſſioned by a power at war with the
other, to fit out their veſſels, or ſell or
exchange their prizes in their ports; nor
even to purchaſe proviſions, except ſuch
as ſhall be neceſſary to carry them to the
next port or place belonging to the power
by which they are commiſſioned.

Art. XXVI. Both parties engage not
only to refuſe ſupport to pirates, but to ex-
clude them from their ports and harbors,
and to their utmoſt endeavors bring them
to condign puniſhment, And all ſhips
and merchandize taken by them, and
brought into the ports of either, ſhall be
ſeized, as far as can be diſcovered, and re-
ſtored to the owners; even if they have
been ſold, and paſſed into other hands, if it
can be proved that the buyers knew or
had reaſon to believe they had been pira-
tically taken.

Art. XXVII. The fiſheries of the two
nations are to remain undiſturbed by each
other; not only on the banks of Newfound
land, and elſewhere on the American coaſt,
North-eaſt of the United States; but the
whale and ſea fiſheries ſhall be free to both
in every quarter of the world.

The ratification of this Convention to
be mutually exchanged within ſix months,
or ſooner.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the
reſpective Plenipotentiaries have ſigned
theſe articles, both in French and Engliſh,
and affixed their ſeals; ſtipulating that the
ſigning in the two languages ſhall not be
brought into precedent, or in any way pre-
judice either party.

DONE at Paris, the 8th day of Vende-
maire, (13th September 1800) 9th year
of the French Republic.

SIGNED,

Joſeph Bonaparte.
Oliver Elſworth.
Ch: Pierre Claret Fleurieu.
William R. Davie.
Pierre Louis Roederer.
William V. Murray.

NEW-YORK, December 17.

By the brig Thomas, arrived here yeſ-
terday in 48 days from Hamburgh, we have
received papers to the 24th of October.
Their contents, we underſtand, are, that
peace is not ſo certain as has generally
been believed in this country: the arch-
duke Charles has been appointed to, and
accepted again the command of the ar-
mies. Hopes are alſo entertained by
Auſtria, that if the war ſhould be renew-
ed, a formidable Ruſſian army will co-
operate with them. Volunteers from
Auſtria, Hungary, and indeed from all
the emperor's territories, flock round the
ſtandards in great numbers, and diſplay
a zeal hitherto unequalled in defence of
their country; yet, notwithſtanding all
theſe formidable appearances, negociations
are ſtill going on at Luneville.

Paris dates of 15th October, confirm
the account of a plot to aſſaſſinate Buona-
parte; ſeveral congratulatory ſpeeches
from different departments, have been pre-
ſented him on his fortunate eſcape.

Since the above.

The gentleman who has our Hamburgh
papers, ſays, "That the paper of the 24th
of [illegible] expreſſes a doubt whether the
congreſs at Luneville would ever effect the
object wiſhed for—A Peace."

—

Hamburgh papers in the German lan-
guage, to the 24th Oct. inclufive, were
received yeſterday at the office of the Mer-
cantile Advertiſer by the brig Thomas—
They detail a number of intereſting arti-
cles; of which the following are the out-
lines:

On the 15th Oct. a plot was diſcovered
at Paris for ſetting fire to the opera-houſe;
and about the ſame time an unſucceſsful
attempt was made to fire the powder ma-
gazines.

On the 9th October, the Firſt Conſul
received an intimation that a plot was in
agitation to aſſaſſinate him in the evening
as he quitted the opera-houſe; that ele-
ven conſpirators had pledged themſelves to
each other for the performance of the deed;
and that it would be prudent in the conſul
to decline going thither.—"I will go,"
ſaid Buonaparte; and having made the
neceſſary arrangements, and named Mo-
reau *as his ſucceſſor* in the conſulate, he
went to the opera, in his accuſtomed man-
ner unattended. The conſpirators being
known, the officers of police took ſuitable
precautions, and arreſted two of the prin-
cipals, who confeſſed their criminal inten-
tion, and diſcovered their accomplices,
amongſt whom were Barrere, Deſtrem, and
Lamarque. Diligent ſearch was making
for the remainder.

The perſon to whoſe friendſhip the con-
ſul is indebted for the diſcovery of the
plot is ſaid to be an emigrant, who had re-
ceived permiſſion from the government to
return to his native country.

General La Fayette, a name highly
diſtinguiſhed in the annals of our indepen-
dence, is talked of as Miniſter Plenipoten-
tiary from the French Republic to the U.
States. One of his daughters, it is added,
is on the point of marriage with Lucien
Buonaparte.

An embargo, which it was imagined
would be of ſhort duration, has been laid
on all French veſſels at Bourdeaux—the
cauſe not made public.

The French armies in Germany are pro-
greſſing, though ſlowly, into the heart of
the Empire; and the moſt active exertions
are employed on the part of the Emperor
to make a deſperate and effectual reſiſtance
whenever circumſtances ſhall render it ne-
ceſſary to employ the whole energies of
Auſtria.

The Engliſh ſtill maintain the blockade
of Cadiz, and threaten to ſet fire to the
town. The governor, and 30,000 of the
inhabitants, have fled into the country, to
avoid the peſtilence which have carried of
10,000 people—11,000 were then lying
ſick, and 26,000 had recovered.

A letter from Frankfort, under date of
October 18th, ſays, "In the night of the
12th three couriers arrived at the head
quarters of General Moreau, who ſet off
immediately for Paris, accompanied by
ſeveral of his officers, and paſſed through
Cronſtadt to Straſburgh on the 14th. Le-
courbe went off before him to take com-
mand of the armed force, and general St.
Suzanne ſucceeds Moreau, ad interim.

Apartments are fitting up at Mentz for
the chief conſul, who intends reſiding there
during the Congreſs, ſhould it meet at Lu-
neville, as is expected. In the mean time
Buonaparte and Talleyrand are ſaid to be
buſily employed in drawing out a plan for
a General Peace, in which the intereſts of
all parties will be conſulted to give it per-
manency.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.

We mentioned in our paper of yeſterday
that the George Waſhington frigate, cap-
tain Bainbridge, was to ſail for Conſtan-
tinople from Algiers on the 17th of Octo-
ber. We have ſince aſcertained that on
the arrival of the frigate at the latter
place, the Dey ſent for our Conſul, Mr.
O'Brien, and informed him, that if he did
not permit her to ſail immediately for
Conſtantinople, he (the Dey) would de-
clare war againſt the United States, and
enſlave all the Americans at Algiers. The
Conſul was of courſe compelled to diſ-
patch the frigate agreeably to the orders
of the Dey.

The frigate ſailed on the 19th of Octo-
ber from Algiers, completely loaded with
ſlaves, beaſts, birds, &c. as preſents to
the Grand Seignior. There are letters in
town from Mr. O'Brien, expreſſing his
moſt ſerious apprehenſions; that if any ac-
cident ſhould befal the frigate, his ſitua-
tion would be very critical. We are al-
ſo told, that the Conſul recommends it to
the government to diſpatch a few frigates
off that place, to watch the motions of
the Dey.

A Britiſh frigate, that had arrived at
Algiers ſome time before captain Bain-
bridge with tribute from the Britiſh go-
vernment, had been ordered on the above
miſſion to Conſtantinople; but the com-
mander, on paying a large ſum of money
to the Dey, was excuſed.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

—

TUESDAY, December 23.

—

The Britiſh ſhip Betſey, Capt. Mar-
quis, from Liverpool, foundered on Fri-
day morning the 14th inſt. on the Mid-
dle Ground.

The crew (the cook excepted) were
picked up by the brig Catharine, from
Turk's-Iſland, bound to Alexandria, and
arrived here on the 16th inſtant.

(Norfolk paper.)

—

A ware houſe in Wilmington N. C.
was ſet on fire on Monday the firſt inſtant
but the timely interferrence of the inhabi-
tants ſtopped the progreſs of the flames, be-
fore much damage was done. A reward
of 1500 dollars is offered for apprehending
the perſon or perſons concerned.

SAMUEL BISHOP

HAS RECEIVED

A few Copies of the 1ſt and 2d vols. of the American Edition of

DR. RUSSELL'S

Hiſtory of Modern Europe.

The ſtyle in which theſe vols. are exe-
cuted, added to the intrinſic merit of the
work, will, it is hoped, inſure it the pa-
tronage of the Public.

☞ *The 1ſt and 2d vols. may be ſeen as above, where Subſcriptions to the work will be received.*

December 23. eod3t

NOTICE.

Intending ſhortly to leave this place, it is requeſted of thoſe to whom I am indebted on Mrs. Waſhington's or my own account, that they ſend their bills to Mrs. Waſhington or me, on or before the firſt day of January next, when they ſhall be paid—and thoſe who are indebted to Mrs. Waſhington, or me, will pleaſe to make immediate payment to

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount-Vernon, Dec. 23. eo6t

CONDITIONS of PUBLICATION
OF THE
Alexandria Advertiſer
AND
Commercial Intelligencer.

I. *It will be publiſhed on a half ſheet of ſuper-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a ſpecimen.*

II. *It will be publiſhed every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to ſubſcribers in town with the utmoſt regularity and expedition, and tranſmitted to thoſe at a diſtance through the moſt early and regular channels of conveyance.*

III. *The price will be* Five Dollars *per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the firſt number, the remainder at the end of the year.*

To be Hired on the 1ſt day of January next, at Dublin in the County of Eſſex, between 20 and 30 Negroes, conſiſting of Men, Lads, Boys, Women, and Children. Among them are an excellent Brick-Moulder, and four others who have been employed in the Brick-Making buſineſs in Fredericksburg and Alexandria.—Mr. Thomas Irwin will have it in his power to hire the Moulder and two other (who are now in Alexandria hired to Mr. George C——) privately if any one ſhould apply.

BALDWIN M. LEE.

Weſtmoreland, December 5. 10dt

TO RENT,
And poſſeſſion given immediately,
A two-ſtory Frame Houſe
and a Lot, ſituated on the corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets. The houſe is 40 feet front, well finiſhed, and ſuitable for the accommodation of a large family.—For terms apply to
THOMAS RICHARDS.
December 22. d6t

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.
King-ſtreet,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe broad and narrow cloths, kerſeymeres, ſwanſdowns, coatings, ſwanſkins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, ruſſeletts, Iriſh linens, Barcelona and pullicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worſted hoſe, dimities, checks, ſilks, threads, &c. &c. which will be ſold low for caſh, or bartered for flour or tobacco.
Dec. 10. eotf

For Sale or Charter,

The SCHOONER
MISSISSIPPI,
750 or 800 barrels burthen, now lying at Merchant's wharf, and ready for ſea.
Wm. HODGSON.
Dec. 15. dtf

The Creditors of the Eſtate of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requeſted to forward to Mrs. *Ball* a ſtatement of their claims; as the Adminiſtrators are anxious to provide for the diſcharge of them as early as poſſible.
Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t

GEO. CLEMENTSON
Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-houſe, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,
A general aſſortment of
GROCERIES,
Which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms, for Caſh or Produce.
He has alſo for Sale,
A few DRY GOODS, conſiſting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mits, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 25 kegs white Paint ground in Oil.
December 22. eo24t

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Cottom & Stewart,
And for Sale, at their Book-Store,
The ALEXANDRIA POLITICAL and COMMERCIAL
POCKET ALMANAC,
For the Year 1801;
Cotaining a complete Calender; times of holding the Federal Courts of the United States and individual ſtates; rates of Duties, &c. Stamp Duties; ſtandard for receiving and paying Gold; Poſt Roads; Government of the United States; miniſterial and conſular Appointments; Officers of the Army; American Navy; Revenues; Civil and Military Officers o the Town of Alexandria; Biographical Sketches, &c.
They have alſo a few Copies of the *new Edition* of *Henning's Virginia Juſtice*, with a general aſſortment of articles in their line.
December 22. eod6t

Freſh Raiſins and Currants
for Sale, by
Robert B. Jameſſon,
Who has (as uſual) a general aſſorement of
Wines, Spirits & Groceries,
viz. Jamaica and W. I. Rum, old Peach, Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland Geneva, Iriſh and Country Whiſkey, a few pipes of old Bill Madeira, four do. London market do. 16 half pipes 7 year old Port, 20 quarter caſks Sherry, 5 pipes Teneriffe, 4 pipes Catalonia, and a few qr. caſks of Liſbon and Malaga Wines, Powder, loaf and lump Sugars, Molaſſes, Spaniſh Honey, Salt Petre, Copperas, Madder, Race and ground Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Teas of the lateſt importations, Fig-Blue, Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leiper and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, Alum, Indigo, Pearl Barley, Starch, London brown Stout and Porter in bottles, Almonds, ſpinning Cotton, Hunter's Pipes in kegs, Olives, Capers and Anchovies, Chocolate, Rice, Muſtard, and Spaniſh Segars; all of which will be ſold low for Caſh, Country Produce, or on a time to his punctual cuſtomers.
Alſo, five likely, ſtrong
KENTUCKY HORSES,
On a liberal Credit.
December 20, 1800. d

NOTICE.

THE lower ferry is now prepared for the conveyance of paſſengers, from the Point on the South ſide of the Eaſtern Branch, to South Capitol-ſtreet, where every attendance will be given.
December 8. d12t

Juſt arrived, and for Sale on board the ſhip America, now lying at Gilpin's wharf, the following
INDIA GOODS.
Oude coſahs, emertys, allibad mamoodys, do. baftas, boram baftas, luckepoor baftas, berboon gurrahs, allibad ſannahs, China cuſſers, check handkerchiefs, bandannoe do. ſilk florentines, coloured ſattins, Engliſh luteſtrings, India do. black ſattins, pantaloons, calicoes, with a great variety plain and figured muſlins, which will be ſold low for caſh.
December 16. d

Notice is hereby given to the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court Houſe in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpoſe of chooſing nine Directors of ſaid Bank, for the enſuing year, agreeably to charter.
GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.
Dec. 16. d4w

Waſhington Tavern.
Peter Heiſkell
Acquaints his former cuſtomers and the public in general, that he has removed from *Staunton* and eſtabliſhed an Inn in *Alexandria.*
☞ He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.
Dec. 18. eo4w

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampſhire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Wincheſter. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine ſeat for a ſaw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will ſhew the lands.

Three thouſand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fiſh Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittſburg. Some of theſe lands are very good, with conſiderable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Eſq. the Surveyor of that county, will ſhew theſe lands.

One hundred ſeventy-ſix and three-fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within 3-4 of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, moſtly in cultivation, with 274 fine *ſugar trees* on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good ſugar annually. There are alſo a ſeat for griſt and ſaw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing ſtream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houſes and fencing, and rented laſt year for produce equal to ſixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joſeph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will ſhew it. I will ſell all, or any of the above lands for caſh, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the City of Waſhington.

R. T. HOOE.
January 25, 1800.

FOR SALE,
The following Property:

THREE Lots on the Eaſt ſide of Waſhington-ſtreet, between King and Prince Streets, 22 feet front, 113 feet 10 inches dee—One of theſe lots is bounded on the ſouth ſide by a ten feet alley—the other two have an outlet of ten feet to ſaid alley. Valued at 350 dollars each.

Three Lots on the North ſide of Prince-ſtreet, near the corner of Waſhington-ſtreet, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, to an alley of ten feet, communicating with Waſhington-ſtreet—valued at 320 dollars each.

A Lot on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes Streets, with a front of 41 feet 8 inches on the Weſt ſide of Fairfax-ſtreet, and 77 feet on the North ſide of Wilkes-ſtreet—valued at 450 dollars.

A Lot on Wilkes-ſtreet, joining a 3 feet alley taken off the Weſt end of the laſt mentioned lot, 25 feet front and 61 feet deep—valued at 110 dollars.

An half-acre Lot, or one fourth of a ſquare, on the Weſt ſide of Fairfax-ſtreet, and North ſide of Gibbon-ſtreet. This lot having a ſouth and eaſt front, is valued at 1000 dollars—ſubject to a ground rent of ſeventeen pounds one ſhilling per annum, but the rents all paid up to the 1ſt inſtant.

An acre Lot, or half a ſquare, bounded on the eaſt by Pitt-ſtreet, on the north by Wilkes-ſtreet, and on the weſt by St. Aſaph-ſtreet. Twenty feet of this lot is let out at one dollar per foot—ſubject to an annual rent of twenty pounds per annum, which is all paid up to the 1ſt of 8th month laſt. This lot is valued at 2000 dollars.

To ſave trouble, the prices of each of the lots are mentioned. The terms of payment are one fourth in hand, one fourth in ſix months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remainder in two years from the 31ſt of next month. Thoſe who chooſe to make an offer for any of thoſe lots will pleaſe to ſend their terms ſealed up and directed to John Jenney of this town, marked on the outſide an offer for William Hartſhorne's lots. The higheſt offer (if above the terms here put down) to be the buyer. Not leſs than five dollars for each of the ſmall lots to be received as an offer, nor leſs than ten dollars for the larger, or two laſt mentioned lots; and where more than one offer the ſame price, the right to be determined by drawing lots.

After the ſecond payment a deed and good title will be given provided the property be mortgaged for the ſum remaining due.

On the 31ſt of the 12th month next, the ſeveral offers will be opened at the Golden Ball, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the preſence of John Jenney, John Dunlap, and Abraham Hewes, and as many of the offerers as chooſe to attend, when the firſt payment will be received, and an engagement entered into for a full compliance on the part of the ſeller.

A plan of the lots is left with John Dunlap, who will ſhew it to thoſe who may pleaſe to call at his ſtore.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.
Alexandria, 11th mo. 17th, 1800.

ALEXANDRIA:
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KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.